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in municipal affairs and from its consequent lack of power to take care of itself. Thus it appears that constitutional requirements as to city charters prevent local adaptation of the fundamental city law to local conditions and needs; state regulation of public-service corporations fails to secure proper service and standards; state regulation of the power to tax and borrow cripples the city at the outset in its attempts at self-improvement, and so on. In addition, the indirect results of state control are even more deplorable. Citizens take no interest in a municipality whose powers are thus limited and confined; civic pride in civic accomplishment languishes perforce; and as a result the powers which do fall within the purview of the city are exercised in a manner conducive neither to civic pride nor to civic accomplishment.

This, in a word, seems to be the position that the author wishes to set forth in this volume; but unfortunately for its unity, coherence, and emphasis, there has been included a great deal of matter which, though interesting and often important in itself, adds nothing to the point that is being emphasized. Indeed, the reader is sometimes led to suspect that the author is perhaps quite as interested in telling us what has happened in city life during the last decade as he is in proving that the city ought to have a larger measure of home rule. The inclusion of so much historical and descriptive matter weakens the force of the message which the book was intended to convey, and renders its content necessarily general, discursive, and diffuse. A comparison with the previous volumes written by Dr. Howe prompts the suggestion that the work under discussion fails to "hang together" as does the *British City*, for instance.

An appendix contains an excellent bibliography, arranged in sections to correspond roughly with the treatment followed in the text. The value of the bibliography would have been enhanced by including the names of the publishers of the works mentioned therein. A new departure has been included in the *Modern City* in the use of heavy-type subject headings within the chapters. This suggests use of the volume as a text for an introductory study of municipal functions, for which it is admirably suited.

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*Economics in Secondary Schools.* By JOHN HAYES, PH.D. Riverside Educational Monographs. Edited by HENRY SUZZALLO. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. Pp. xiii+93.

This book is a plea for the study of elementary economics in the high school. The author made use of a questionnaire to secondary-school teachers of economics. The book tells how the study of economics may be adjusted to the mind of the high-school boys and girls, discusses the training of teachers for this subject, examines the problem of the textbook, and points out the way in which society would gain if economics were taught in our high schools. A suggestive outline for a course in economics is given and a list of elementary books on economics is appended. The study is well done and timely.

H. N. S.